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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 08/994,447 | 12/19/1997 | KAZUMI SUGA | 35C12464 | 6639 |

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FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, NY 10112

EXAMINER

SRIVASTAVA, VIVEK

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2611

DATE MAILED: 01/29/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 08/994,447 | Applicant(s) SUGA, KAZUMI | |
| | Examiner Vivek Srivastava | Art Unit 2611 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE ____ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 November 2002.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 15) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 18) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____ |
| 16) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 19) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 17) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____ | 20) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant argues that Kesatoshi does not teach nor suggest, in claims 1 and 19, the image signal is interpolated based on the judgment results of the resolution of the image signal and a detected moving change between pictures of the image signal. Further Applicant argues that with respect to claims 9 and 20 Kesatoshi does not teach nor suggest the image signal is interpolated in accordance with a judged resolution of the image signal and with the selection of a first image signal interpolation mode or a second image interpolation mode which is different from the first image signal interpolation mode. Lastly in claims 13 and 21 Applicant argues that Kesatoshi fails to Teach the image signal input by the input unit and with a judged resolution of the image signal input.

Regarding claims 1 and 19, the Examiner concurs that Kesatoshi fails to disclose the claims as amended. However, as discussed below, it would have been obvious to modify Kesatoshi to include the amended claimed limitation. As a result, the Applicant's arguments are not persuasive.

Regarding claims 9 and 20, the Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's and asserts that Kesatoshi discloses the amended claim limitations. The Examiner maintains that Kesatoshi interpolates with a judged resolution of the image signal. In order to match the resolution of the input signal to that of the display, the input resolution must first be "judged". Further, the Examiner asserts that Kesatoshi

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discloses the broadly claimed first and second interpolation modes. The first interpolation mode is met by interpolating and scaling the television STV1 and STV2 signal (see col 8 line 63 – col 9 line 22) and the second interpolation mode is met by interpolating and scaling the computer Vpc signal (see Kesatoshi col 3 lines 57-62). As a result, the Applicant's arguments are not persuasive.

Regarding claims 13 and 21, the Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's and asserts that Kesatoshi discloses the claim as amended. Interpolation in Kesatoshi is based on the type of input image signal (Vpc, STV1, STV2) and "judged" or determined resolution of the input signal to determine the amount of scaling or interpolation needed. As a result, the Applicant's arguments are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 9-18, 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kesatoshi.

Considering claims 9, 13, 20 and 21 Kesatoshi discloses an input means for inputting an image signal (fig 11, Vpc Stv1, Stv2 meets "input image signal" limitation), wherein the "Vpc" is a computer signal generated from a computer and "Stv1" and "Stv2" are television generated signals) wherein the signals are input to video selection unit 200. Kesatoshi discloses a resolution determination unit (see item 28 in fig 11) for determining the resolution of the input signal, the resolution determination unit meets the "judgment unit" limitation. The resolution must be measured or judged to determine how much interpolation is needed to match the resolution of the input image signal to that of the display device. Regarding the claimed "selection unit", Kesatoshi discloses a video signal selection unit 200 (see fig 11) arranged to select between input signals STV1, STV2 and VPC (see col 8 line 63 - col 9 line 5) wherein the claimed "first image signal interpolation mode" is met by scaling or interpolating the STV1 and STV2 input signal and "second image interpolation mode" is met by scaling or interpolating VPC input signal (see col 3 lines 57-62, col 8 line 63 – col 9 line 22). Note: since VPC input signal and STV1/STV2 require differing amounts of interpolation and scaling, Kesatoshi discloses differing "interpolation methods" for VPC and STV1/STV2. Further, in Kesatoshi a means must inherently be included to detect the change in input signals to match the input image resolution to that of the display, wherein the claimed 'interpolation means' is met by the scaling means (col 1 lines 41 - 50, col 2 lines 5 - 29)

Considering claim 10, Kesatoshi discloses displaying signal with various resolutions on a monitor by adjusting the resolution of the input resolution or mode to that of the display. Further, Kesatoshi discloses, a video scalar can change the

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resolution of a video image to a desired resolution of the display device (col 9 lines 15-20), this would include matching the horizontal resolution of the input signal to that of the display. In particular, Kesatoshi discloses matching the horizontal and vertical resolution (see '640 dots' by '400' lines in col 3 lines 55-60) of a VPC (second interpolation mode) signal to that of the display (see '800 dots' by '600 lines' in col 3 lines 55-60). Further, Kesatoshi discloses the resolution (including horizontal) of the STV1 and STV2 (first interpolation mode) input signals can be interpolated in match that of the display (col 8 line 40 – col 9 line 22).

Considering claim 11, Kesatoshi discloses the claimed wherein the judgment unit judges a resolution in accordance with a sync signal contained in the image signal (col 1 lines 57-65).

Considering claim 12, see claim 8 or (col 4 lines 8-67, col 5 lines 27-35).

Considering claim 14, Kesatoshi discloses interpolating the vertical and horizontal resolutions of the input image signal to match the display (col 6 lines 20-22). Kesatoshi also discloses scaling or interpolating the input television signal (STV1, STV2) to match the resolution of the display (col 8 lines 40 - col 9 line 22). Matching the television resolution to the resolution of the display would include a horizontal resolution, thus Kesatoshi discloses the claimed "interpolation unit interpolates the television image signal to have the a horizontal resolution same as the resolution of the display device". Further, Kesatoshi discloses interpolating the vertical resolution (640 dots) and horizontal resolution (600 lines) of an input computer signal to that of the

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display (800 dots by 600 lines) if a VPC (computer signal) is selected and detected (col 8 line 63 - col 9 line 22).

Considering claim 15, Kesatoshi discloses a CPU (meeting the 'control means' limitation, see CPU 20 in fig 11) for interpolating and displaying the same input television signal on a plurality of lines of a display (i.e. 600 lines, see col 3 lines 57-60).

Considering claim 16, see claim 11.

Considering claim 17, Kesatoshi discloses the claimed wherein the judgment unit judges resolution by measuring horizontal and vertical sync signals contained in the image signal (col 4 lines 8 – 67, col 5 lines 27-35).

Considering claim 18, Kesatoshi discloses converting the image signal of the television (STV1, STV2, see fig 11) format from a field unit signal into a frame unit signal (col 8 line 54 - col 9 line 22) by digitizing the signal (see 'ADC 32' in fig 11).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kesatosh.

Considering claims 1 and 19, Kesatoshi discloses an input means for inputting an image signal (fig 11, Vpc Stv1, Stv2 meets "input image signal" limitation) , wherein the "Vpc" is a computer signal generated from a computer and "Stv1" and "Stv2" are television generated signals, wherein the signals are input to video selection unit 200. Kesatoshi discloses a resolution determination unit (see item 28 in fig 11) for determining the resolution of the input signal, the resolution determination unit meets the "judgment unit" limitation. The resolution must be measured or judged to determine how much interpolation is needed to match the resolution of the input image signal to that of the display device. Further, Kesatoshi discloses a detection unit arranged to detect a change between pictures', when a user selects between input signals STV1, STV2 and VPC (see col 8 line 63 - col 9 line 5), a means must inherently be included to detect the change in input signals to match the input image resolution to that of the display and the claimed 'interpolation means' is met by the scaling means (col 1 lines 41 - 50, col 2 lines 5 - 29).

Kesatoshi discloses detecting a change in the input resolution of the input signal by measuring the frequency of the input signal but fails to disclose the claimed detecting a change in the input resolution of the input signal by detecting a moving change between pictures of the image signal. The Examiner takes Official Notice it would have been well known in the art that a means for detecting the level of resolution would have been to detect a change in movement between pictures or to correlate the amount of movement in an image. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kesatoshi to

include the claimed detecting a moving change between pictures to provide a well known quick means for detecting the level of resolution by detecting changes in movement between pictures to determine if interpolation is required to enable displaying of the input signal on the display by matching the input resolution to the resolution of the display (See Fernando 4,985,765 and Nakagawa 5,805,222 for Official Notice support).

Considering claim 2, Kesatoshi discloses the claimed computer signal and television signal (see col 3 lines 1 - 29, col 8 line 54 - col 9 line 22, col 3 lines 52-67).

Considering claim 3, Kesatoshi discloses converting the image signal of the television (STV1, STV2, see fig 11) format from a field unit signal into a frame unit signal (col 8 line 54 - col 9 line 22) by digitizing the signal (see 'ADC 32' in fig 11).

Considering claim 4, Kesatoshi discloses interpolating the horizontal resolution (see col 3 line 53 - col 4 line 38, col 8 lines 15-25, col 8 lines 40-52) which meets the limitation of interpolating the image signal to have a horizontal resolution same as the horizontal resolution of a display device, if said detection means detects that the change in the image signal is large. This broad limitation is met since Kesatoshi discloses detecting changes (which include large changes) in the input horizontal resolution to match the horizontal resolution of the display device. Further, the claimed "and in other cases, interpolates the image signal to have a horizontal and vertical resolution same as the horizontal and vertical resolutions of the display" is met by interpolating a vertical resolution of 400 lines and horizontal resolution of 640 dots to a vertical resolution of 600 lines and horizontal resolution of 800 dots (see col 3 lines 55 - 60).

. Considering claim 5, Kesatoshi discloses down-converting and contracting and up-converting the resolution of the input image (col 9 lines 6 - 22, col 1 lines 39 - 50 and col 3 lines 52 - 60) which meets the claimed limitation.

Considering claim 6, Kesatoshi discloses interpolating the image signal to display the same resolution of the image as that of the display thus meeting the claimed limitation (see col 3 line 53 - col 4 line 38, see CPU 20 in fig 11 meets "control unit").

Considering claim 7, Kesatoshi discloses the claimed wherein the judgment unit judges a resolution in accordance with a sync signal contained in the image signal (col 1 lines 57-65).

Considering claim 8, Kesatoshi discloses the claimed wherein the judgment unit judges resolution by measuring horizontal and vertical sync signals contained in the image signal (col 4 lines 8 - 67, col 5 lines 27-35).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

I. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Sekine et al (5,754,710) - Image résolution conversion

Silverberg (4,670,773) - Increasing television resolution

Welman et al (5,103,306) - Digital image compression employing a resolution gradient

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or:

(703) 308- 5399 (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT").

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Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121

Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vivek Srivastava whose telephone number is (703) 305 - 4038. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday from 8:00 am to 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andy Faile, can be reached at (703) 305 - 4380.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305 - 3900.

VS 1/22/03



VIVEK SRIVASTAVA
PATENT EXAMINER